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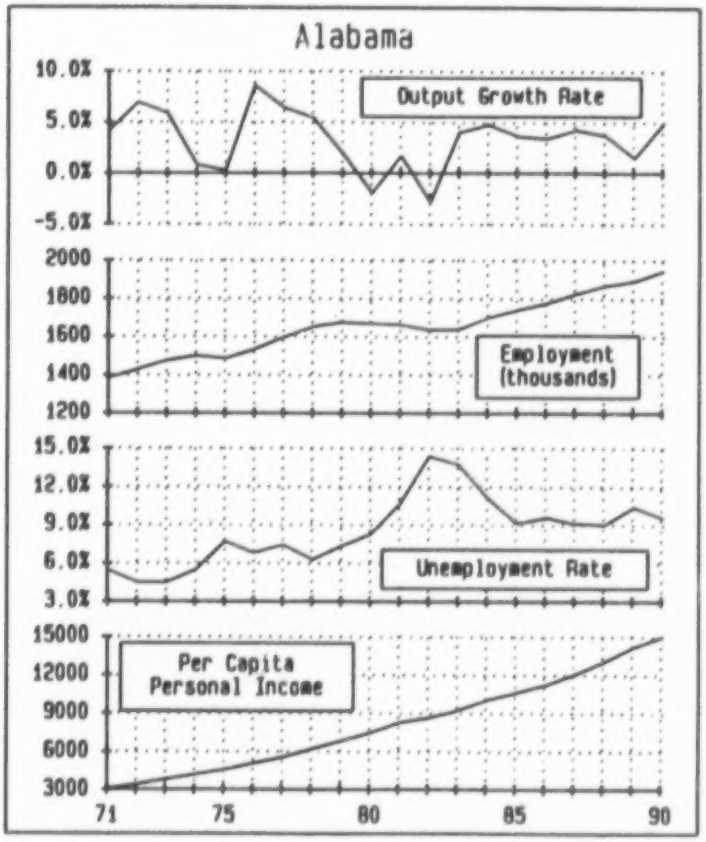
1987 ALABAMA ECONOMIC OUTLOOK



The *1987 Alabama Economic Outlook* presents an overview of the State's economy with a brief look at its major industry groups. The *Outlook*, based on forecasts from the Alabama Econometric Model, contains both narrative and charts.

The following products are available from the Alabama Econometric Model:

1987 Alabama Economic Outlook	$10.00
Forecast Tables 1971-1990	$20.00
List of Model Equations	$20.00

Model Data 1971-1990 (Diskette)

Lotus 1-2-3 Format	$50.00
ASCII File Format	$50.00

Send check or money order payable to
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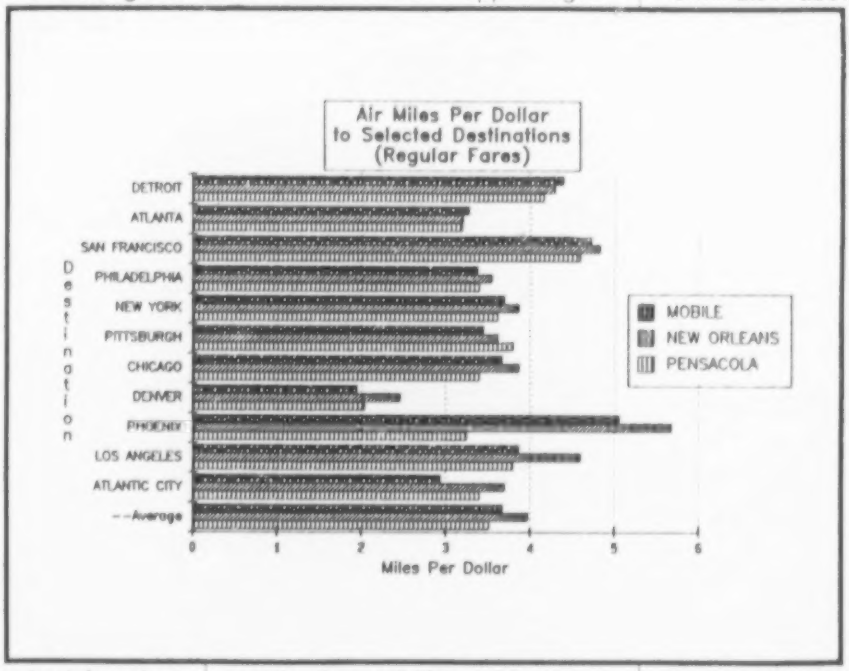
MOBILE AND GULF COAST AIRFARES

A. M. Agapos and Douglas Stutsman

American business has been going through a phase of deregulation, and the effects are being felt primarily in three basic industries: finance, telecommunications, and transportation. Deregulation of the airline industry, beginning in 1978, was aimed at allowing the forces of supply and demand to determine air fares and scheduling in order to improve efficiency.

This move has met with considerable success, as evidenced by the dramatic decline in fares in the major competitive markets. Witness the fact that long distance air fares, adjusted for inflation, have declined by almost 50 percent in the past seven years.



However, the decline in air fares has not been smooth and continuous. From 1980 through 1982 the airline industry was depressed, and firms resorted to heavy fare cutting and discounting. This provided a substantial subsidy to customers in 1982 when 80 percent of all air travelers flew on some sort of discount ticket. The industry lost over $1.4 billion during 1980, 1981 and 1982.

Industry traffic increased by nine percent because of fare discounting, but revenue increased by only one percent, and most air carriers operated in the red. Then the economy began to improve and air travel demand increased. The airlines gambled that consumer demand in 1983 would be strong enough to overcome increases in fares, and they were correct. They eliminated many discount fares.

During this same period their costs of fuel and labor dropped significantly, thus solidifying the market. Fare discounting under deregulation is likely to continue because existing carriers and new entrants will attempt to capture a part or a greater share of the market.

Fare reductions have forced firms to improve efficiency. They have been forced to define markets in order to price by product line. Costs of various services and routes must be accurately identified so that prices can be adjusted to costs.

As the industry becomes increasingly competitive, mistakes in pricing become more costly. If a price is set too low, revenue will not cover costs, but if the price is set too high, customers switch to rival airlines.

Firms cannot expect to compensate for pricing mistakes in some markets by making abnormally high returns in others, because competition soon eliminates above-normal returns. While improving efficiency and pricing, firms have benefited from substantial reductions in the costs of fuel and labor, and they have improved labor efficiency through changes in work rules.

Deregulation has not been without its problems. Some cities suffer at least a temporary loss of service as airlines abandon old routes and establish new ones. In conjunction to this, some airlines have been forced by competition to accept fares which do not provide revenue sufficient to update their fleets.

Within this context we also have existing facilities that cannot efficiently adjust their flight schedules at some of the country's busiest airports. This problem has the FAA threatening to get back into airline regulation.[1]

The decline in air fares resulting from deregulation has also been accompanied by instability in the pattern of fares. Fares have varied from region to region and from time to time.

In Mobile, Alabama, there appears to be a widely held opinion that air fares originating from the Mobile airport are more expensive than from other points of origin in close proximity, such as Moissant Airport in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the Pensacola Regional Airport in Florida. City Commissioners in Mobile feel that by using New Orleans or Pensacola as a point of origin instead of Mobile, consumers can fly to various cities at much lower rates.[2]

They also feel strongly that the fare discrepancy in Mobile is causing a loss of business at the Mobile airport and inconveniencing Mobilians who have to drive elsewhere to obtain lower air fares. Our findings do not substantiate this.

To determine whether the citizens of Mobile, Alabama, and surrounding areas do in fact pay higher air fares than the citizens of New Orleans or Pensacola we performed a statistical cost-per-mile comparative analysis.

Since city size appears to be an important factor in determining air fares, we selected, in addition to New Orleans and Pensacola, seven cities similar in size to Mobile for comparison purposes. These additional seven are Birmingham, Alabama; Montgomery, Alabama; Memphis, Tennessee; Little Rock, Arkansas; Columbia, South Carolina; Raleigh/Durham, North Carolina; and Orlando, Florida.

The destinations selected from these points are eleven major population centers: Chicago, New York, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Phoenix, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, and Atlantic City. We compared air fares for each point of origin to each point of destination, for a total of 110 routes.

We examined two kinds of fares, normal coach fares and excursion fares. Specialty fares, such as "one time only" or "special situations" or charter flights were not considered.

Excursion fares are between 25 and 50 percent lower in price than normal coach fares, but they carry various restrictions such as no stopovers, thirty day advanced booking, and no reservation cancellation privileges. Normal coach fares usually have no restrictions.

We obtained all prices from The Official Air Line Guides and local travel agencies in order to avoid biases that might arise in selecting particular airlines.

We computed mileage on a direct-flight miles basis from point of origin to each of the destination airports, though actual miles traveled frequently differ widely from direct flight miles.

The reason for this is that all carriers have developed a hub-and-spoke system in order to increase their productivity. Under this system passengers are flown into a hub airport and deplaned to other flights to their destination. Flights from various cities are spoked into a hub where passengers deplane and regroup for common destinations.

By applying this concept the airline can fill its planes and provide connections between a greater number of cities. While such a system results in large variations between direct flights miles and miles actually traveled, we used, for comparison purposes, direct flight miles. It is the movement from point of origin to point of destination that is demanded by the consumer, regardless of routes devised by the airlines.

On the accompanying charts one can see a comparison of miles travelled per dollar. The higher the number, the better is the value for the consumer. For example, a consumer can fly 3.67 miles per dollar between Mobile and Chicago using a normal fare, but can fly 11.72 miles per dollar on the same route using an excursion fare.

The question is not whether normal or excursion fares are the better value, but whether a consumer can get more miles per dollar by choosing to depart from Mobile or from some other airport.

We tested the data using analysis of variance and least significant differences statistical tests. The statistical results showed that the normal air fare mean miles per dollar were not significantly higher for Mobile, with the exception that Orlando was a bit lower.

On excursion fares the findings reflect two significant differences. The first is that Pensacola, Florida had a mean of 7.76 miles per dollar as compared to Mobile which had 8.56 miles per dollar. Thus, Pensacola was more expensive than Mobile because the consumer gets fewer miles per dollar when departing from Pensacola on an excursion fare. The second finding is that Orlando, again, was less expensive than Mobile. No other departure city showed a significant, overall savings over Mobile.

Our findings conclude that citizens of the Mobile area generally do not pay higher air fares than people leaving from New Orleans, Pensacola, or other airports. □

FOOTNOTES

[1]Regg Ann Dubin, The Air Traffic Jam Could Bring Back Regulation, Businessweek, September 24, 1984.
[2]See Mobile Press Register, April 4, 1984, p. 1, article entitled "Airlines in Mobile Hit."

The authors are associated with the University of South Alabama. Their study was financed by a small grant from the College of Business and Management Studies, The University of South Alabama.

NEWS BRIEFS

Child Support Payments: Too Little, Too Late

The Census Bureau regularly issues a report on child support and alimony. The most recent report covers the time through spring of 1984. Some of the findings are as follows:

- As of spring 1984, 8.7 million women were living with children under 21 years of age whose fathers were not living in the households. Fifty-eight percent or about 5.0 million of these women had been awarded child support payments.
- Of the women who were due child support payments, half received the full amount. The remaining half received either partial payment or no payment at all.
- The proportion of women who had been awarded child support payments as of 1984 was higher for whites (67 percent) than for blacks (34 percent) or those of Spanish origin (41 percent).
- Women with four or more years of college were more likely to have been awarded support payments (71 percent) than women with four years of high school (61 percent). There was also some evidence that women with a high school education were less likely to receive payments than women with four or more years of college.
- Of those women who received payment, the average amount was $1,470 for black women and $2,480 for white women.
- Health insurance was included in one-fourth of the awards to blacks compared with one-half of whites.

Further information can be found in *Child Support and Alimony: 1983*, Series P-23, No. 148. An advanced report with the same title but with less detail, Series P-23, No. 141 was issued a few months earlier. Neither report has data specific to Alabama; the scope is national. Both reports are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, or from a government documents depository library.

Child Support Payments

(Numbers in thousands)

Award and recipiency status of women	1983		1981		1978	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,690	100.0	8,387	100.0	7,094	100.0
Awarded	5,015	57.7	4,969	59.2	4,196	59.1
Supposed to receive payments	3,995	46.0	4,043	48.2	3,424	48.3
Not supposed to receive payments	1,020	11.7	926	11.0	772	10.9
Not awarded	3,675	42.3	3,417	40.7	2,898	40.9
Supposed to receive payments	3,995	100.0	4,043	100.0	3,424	100.0
Actually received payments	3,037	76.0	2,902	71.8	2,455	71.6
Received full amount	2,018	50.5	1,888	46.7	1,675	948.9
Received partial amount	1,019	25.5	1,014	25.1	779	22.7
Did not receive payments	958	24.0	1,140	28.2	969	28.4

After-School Care

The Bureau of the Census has recently released a study of the after-school arrangements made for 28.9 million children ages 5 through 13 who are enrolled in school.

Eight million of them regularly spent time during nonschool hours alone or in the care of someone other than a parent. However, 72 percent of all five- to 13-year-old students were regularly supervised by a parent during all nonschool hours and the vast majority of those who were not cared for by their parents were cared for by some other adult.

Only about two percent were reported regularly to spend some time not supervised by an adult before school, seven percent were not supervised after school, and only one percent were not supervised at night.

The parent who most often provided the supervision was the mother. For children whose mothers worked full time, arrangements were more varied and household type had a stronger impact. In the cases of fulltime working mothers, the children were more likely to be cared for by other relatives (including adult siblings), nonrelatives, another child, or to care for themselves.

The proportion without adult supervision after school varied from one percent of five-year-olds to 14 percent of 13-year-olds. Caring for a five- or six-year old after school is different from caring for a 12- or 13-year old. The former may require rather frequent monitoring while the latter can assume greater responsibility.

Education and occupation of mother and household income are related to after-school care arrangements for school-age children. Children whose mothers were better educated or in white collar occupations and children in higher income households were more likely than others to be reported as unsupervised by an adult after school. Such an arrangement may be based on life circumstances rather than expense of care.

Children whose mothers were better educated or in higher income households may have been less likely to have other relatives available for child care. They may have lived in neighborhoods which they perceived as safe for older children in self care. Self care may be a product of confidence in the child and the environment for some parents, as much as it is produced by the lack of alternatives or the inability to pay for care among others.

Children of mothers who had not completed high school or were in occupations subject to shift work (service workers or operators) or geographically isolated (farming) were more likely to be in parental care only, while those with mothers in "executive and managerial," or "technical, sales and administrative" occupations (less likely to do shift work) were less likely to receive only parental care, and more likely to receive care from other people.

The report does not report differences among regions of the country and has no data specific to Alabama. Copies of *After-School Care of School- Age Children: December 1984*, Current Population Reports, Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 149 are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., or from a government documents depository library.

HOW POOR IS POOR?

The Bureau of the Census has calculated the estimated new poverty thresholds for 1985, which measure how many people fell below the government's official poverty line last year. In 1984, 14.4 percent of the population, or 33.7 million people, were below the poverty line. The numbers in the table below are national averages, not Alabama averages. Data specific to our state are not available.

Families and persons are classified as living in poverty if their cash income falls below the official poverty line. Noncash income, such as food stamps, medical services, and school lunches, is not counted.

One person under age 65:	$5,590
One person age 65 or over:	5,160
Two persons, head of household under 65:	7,230
Two persons, head of household 65 or over:	6,510
Three persons:	8,570
Four persons:	10,990
Five persons:	13,010
Six persons:	14,710
Seven persons:	16,670
Eight persons:	18,600
Nine or more persons:	22,010

Source: *Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits:* 1985, Technical Paper 56, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1986. □

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ALABAMA

A recent report by the U.S. Department of Commerce found that foreign direct investment in the United States grew 11.2 percent in 1985, compared with a 20 percent increase in 1984. The slowdown reflected slower economic growth and the drop in U.S. interest rates. The Department of Commerce defines direct investment as the book value of an investor's equity in, and net outstanding loans to, a foreign affiliate.

The Alabama Development Office reports that there are approximately 125 foreign manufacturing investors in Alabama. They range in size from five employees to 1,500 employees. Dunlop Tires and McMillan Bloedel are among the largest.

The United Kingdom is the country with the most number of firms in the

state. There are 26 British firms in Alabama. Finland also has a presence in our state.

Finland's small cement companies in Alabama may make it the second most represented foreign country. With Japan's recent investment in Tuscaloosa and Montgomery, Japan could well take over Finland's second place spot.

Alabama has 20 different foreign countries represented with over 2 billion dollars of investment accounting for over 3,000 jobs. □

ALABAMA SMALL BUSINESSES

Small firms with fewer than 500 employees have always contributed to Alabama's economy. Small firms contributed the majority of the net new jobs added to the state's economy between 1982 and 1984, according to the U.S. Small Business Administration. These firms created more than 15,400 new jobs in the two-year period.

In 1985 Alabama reported 6,139 new business incorporations, a 2.3 percent increase over the U.S. increase of 5.3 percent during the same time period. From 1984 to 1985 Alabama business failures decreased by 21.3 percent, while the number of business failures increased 9.6 percent for the nation. Business bankruptcy filings, another measure of business exit, decreased by 1.9 percent, in contrast with the U.S. increase of 11.5 percent during the same time period.

Among the states, Alabama ranked:

- 28th in the number of small firms (less than 500 employees) in the Small Business Data Base in 1984 with 45,151 small businesses. Between 1982 and 1984 Alabama ranked 22nd in the rate of increase in the number of small businesses in the Small Business Data Base.
- 31st in the number of new business incorporations in 1985 and 30th in the rate of increase of new business incorporations between 1984 and 1985.
- 45th in proprietorship income growth between 1984 and 1985, with a decrease of 3.6 percent.
- 27th in the percent of women-owned sole proprietorships in 1983 with 27.3 percent of proprietorships in the state owned by women.
- 28th in the number of business failures in 1985 with 607 failures, and 45th in the rate of change in the number of business failures between 1984 and 1985 with a decrease of 21.3 percent.
- 28th in the number of business bankruptcies between 1984 and 1985, with a decrease of 1.9 percent.

These statistics were prepared for the White House Conference on Small Business by the Office of Advocacy, U.S. Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C. □

COMPARE YOUR CITY WITH OTHERS ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MONIES

(Dollars Per Capita)

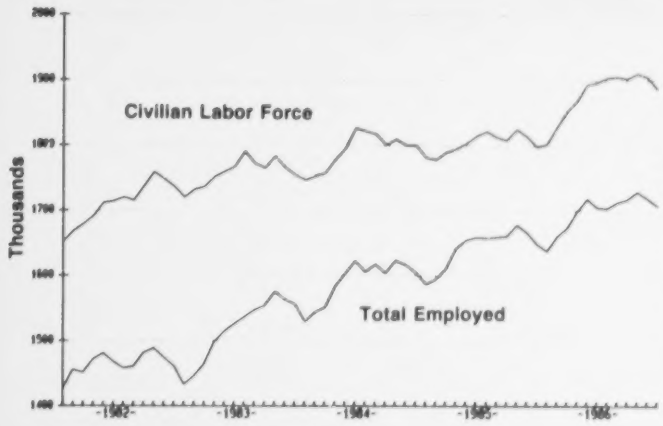
MUNICIPALITY	REVENUE SHARING	OTHER GRANT AWARDS	DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS	ALL OTHER PROCUREMENT AWARDS	DIRECT LOANS	GUARANTEED LOANS AND INSURANCE
Anniston	28.11	101.45	761.79	6.76	-	47.73
Birmingham	28.61	350.82	473.97	97.23	14.89	20.68
Decatur	17.44	27.44	201.06	331.79	-	7.54
Dothan	17.56	33.64	496.64	30.68	-	13.63
Florence	15.31	50.85	27.79	4.33	7.23	24.58
Gadsden	28.45	169.70	933.84	97.91	5.47	1.80
Huntsville	15.95	102.95	3,789.31	2,502.34	-	12.21
Mobile	23.27	81.41	245.45	13.81	17.84	15.06
Montgomery	20.76	2,780.33	56.89	151.85	1.52	7.91
Tuscaloosa	28.54	83.50	302.24	89.90	1.50	8.70

When it comes to revenues from the federal government, how do the large cities of our state compare on a per capita basis? This table was compiled from the Bureau of the Census's *Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal year 1985,* the most recent available. Of course, comparing cities cannot be done extremely accurately because of varying legal authority, services provided to residents, and geographical considerations.

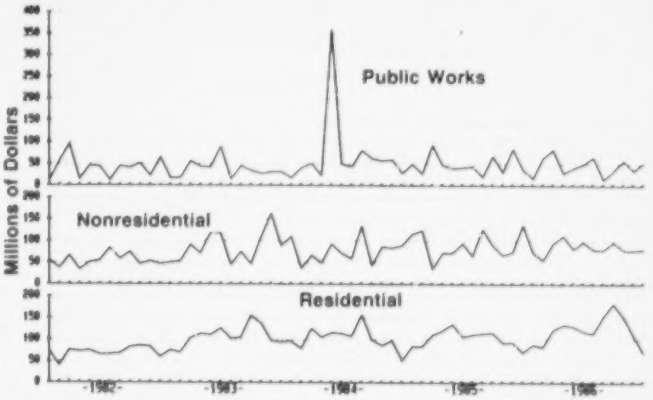
The figure for "Other Grant Awards" is artificially high for Montgomery because it is the capital city. While many federal dollars are initially received in the city of Montgomery (and initial receipt is how this report is compiled), those monies are subsequently "passed through" to other places in Alabama. □

ALABAMA BUSINESS AT A GLANCE

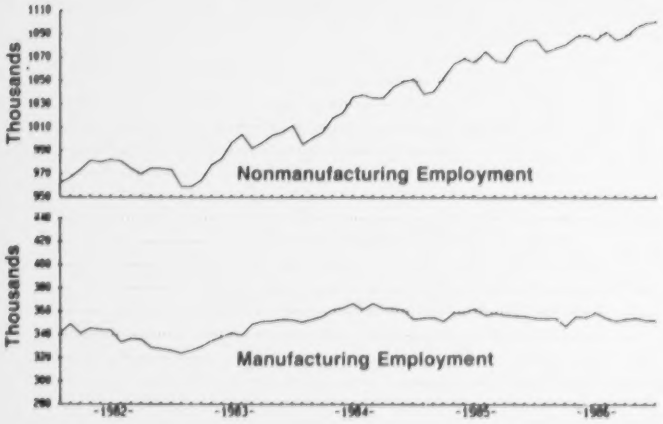
ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT



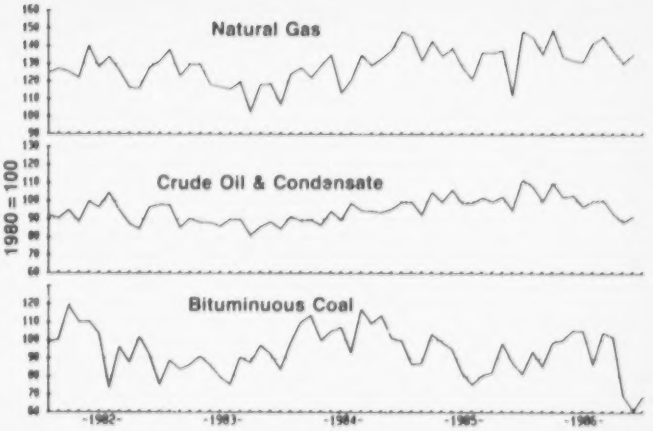
ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION



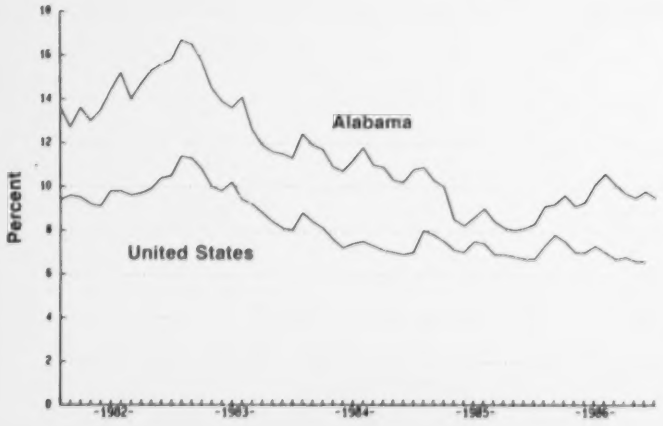
ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT BY SUBSECTOR



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDICES



STATE AND NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT



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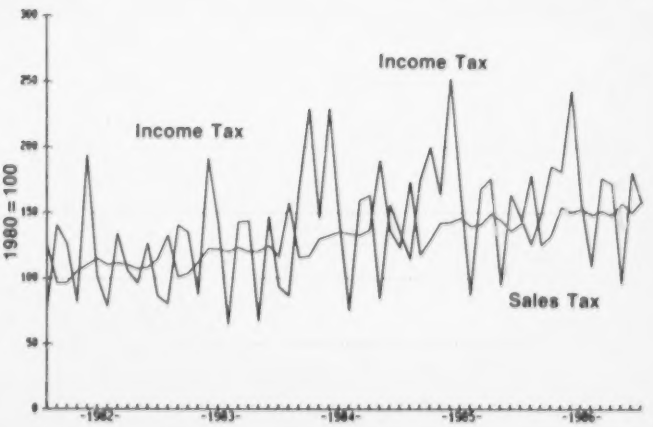

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS
FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1985		1986										
	1984	1985	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
INDUSTRIAL															
Bituminous coal production[1] (1,000 net tons)	28,068	23,421	1,936	1,795	2,073	1,868	2,188	2,220	2,335	2,328	1,911	2,309	2,251	1,524	1,342
Natural gas production (1,000,000 cu. ft.)	137,179	142,268	9,848	13,096	12,777	11,916	13,164	11,816	11,641	11,542	12,534	12,864	12,104	11,490	11,992
Cotton consumption (1,000 lbs.)	338,597	341,068	29,610	26,532	32,108	31,360	41,574	33,528	35,926	32,592	27,600	36,498	37,642	38,686	33,760
Crude oil and condensate production[2] (1,000 barrels)	19,807	21,470	1,680	1,988	1,917	1,768	1,953	1,812	1,833	1,717	1,780	1,786	1,651	1,564	1,631
Electric energy consumption, industrial purposes (1,000,000 kwh)	24,247	23,537	1,967	1,864	1,859	1,905	1,813	1,919	1,906	2,019	2,036	2,057	2,003	2,006	1,934
Pulp, paper, and paperboard production (1,000 net tons)	6,514	6,292	518	511	550	509	558	556	548	541	523	526	496	576	543
CONSTRUCTION															
Building contracts awarded, new and alterations combined[3] ($1,000)	3,025,500	2,885,600	252,100	240,400	176,400	201,900	299,400	274,100	252,200	265,600	258,900	246,000	315,300	288,400	221,300
Residential	1,232,400	1,240,900	92,800	74,300	88,200	82,400	122,300	134,400	130,200	118,800	113,400	153,300	183,100	152,500	109,000
Nonresidential	920,000	1,062,900	74,500	127,700	72,200	55,100	94,100	111,800	80,900	97,800	79,800	79,400	97,200	78,600	78,000
Public works and utilities	873,100	581,800	84,700	38,500	16,000	64,300	83,200	27,900	41,000	49,100	65,600	13,300	35,000	57,300	34,300
Cement consumption (1,000 net tons)	1,197	1,306	116	85	102	93	123	131	117	124	121	119	117	126	85
FINANCE															
Savings in savings and loan associations[4] ($1,000,000)	5,547	6,287	6,495	6,529	6,579	6,603	6,659	6,675	6,710	6,746	6,752	6,737	6,751	6,768	6,735
Tax collections ($1,000)															
Total	2,637,842	2,772,554	221,043	206,174	243,809	202,254	267,352	270,377	267,639	219,772	216,052	235,312	243,326	222,747	235,033
Franchise	64,477	69,838	1,372	355	621	1,437	43,281	1,905	1,897	8,254	1,148	6,214	3,991	4,243	1,098
Gasoline (excl. aviation)	207,095	202,540	17,282	16,159	17,475	16,481	15,086	17,075	18,417	18,026	17,557	18,853	18,045	16,901	17,984
Income	1,009,832	1,084,829	93,152	82,917	71,459	84,567	105,706	103,081	138,293	88,800	62,009	100,506	97,971	54,502	102,972
Motor fuels	50,278	51,921	5,636	5,101	3,669	4,658	3,869	3,648	5,528	3,670	3,735	5,252	3,531	5,150	5,661
Oil/gas privilege	70,182	64,950	4,421	5,083	5,411	4,970	8,183	3,309	3,225	2,722	2,527	2,626	2,996	2,300	2,102
Oil/gas production	17,331	17,600	1,199	1,384	1,478	1,341	2,236	911	882	774	717	737	827	664	597
Sales	704,299	730,389	58,305	60,852	76,617	53,661	56,925	66,147	64,563	65,575	63,568	65,048	63,358	67,637	64,387
2.2% Gross receipts	54,766	54,972	84	0	13,957	1	1	13,363	600	0	13,951	43	0	14,231	0
TVA electric	36,733	42,844	3,719	3,719	3,719	3,719	3,719	3,719	3,719	3,719	3,719	7,438	4,191	0	3,842
Tobacco	70,023	72,774	5,961	6,104	6,258	5,451	5,799	5,432	6,528	6,336	6,504	6,280	6,082	6,368	6,031
Use	75,724	79,253	1,476	606	20,617	1,269	795	18,735	1,675	816	17,872	1,161	727	19,179	880
Utility	151,260	156,209	13,259	12,197	13,140	17,182	11,549	12,229	12,200	12,453	12,963	13,354	15,656	12,611	12,072
PRICES															
Consumer Price Index, U.S.[5] (1967 = 100)															
All items	311.1	322.2	326.6	327.4	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8
Percent Change	4.3	3.6	.3	.2	.3	-.3	-.5	-.2	.3	.5	.0	.2	.5	.1	.1
Food	302.9	309.8	311.0	313.2	315.6	315.3	315.4	316.1	317.0	317.1	320.1	322.7	323.2	323.7	324.6
Housing	336.5	349.9	355.0	355.6	356.8	356.5	357.0	358.0	358.5	361.2	361.5	362.4	363.7	363.0	361.7
Fuel and utilities	387.3	393.6	392.1	393.3	394.6	390.0	385.5	381.8	382.5	393.8	389.4	389.5	388.3	379.1	371.1
Apparel and upkeep	200.2	206.0	211.2	209.0	205.0	204.1	206.3	207.3	206.4	204.5	203.2	207.0	212.1	213.2	213.1
Transportation	311.7	319.9	323.2	324.0	323.9	319.2	309.6	303.3	305.7	308.6	304.7	301.3	302.2	302.6	304.3
Medical care	379.5	403.1	413.0	414.7	418.2	422.3	425.8	428.0	429.7	432.0	434.8	437.5	439.7	442.3	444.6
Energy	423.6	426.5	425.1	426.5	424.7	408.9	381.3	361.8	367.6	380.6	366.5	358.6	360.6	348.6	341.7
Producer Price Index, U.S. (1967 = 100)															
All commodities	310.3	308.8	309.5	310.2	308.9	304.4	300.3	298.2	299.2	299.0	297.4	297.2	297.7	298.3	298.7
Industrial commodities	322.6	323.8	324.7	325.1	323.8	318.9	314.0	311.6	311.7	311.8	308.5	307.9	308.8	309.3	309.8
Purchasing power of the dollar, U.S. (1967 = $1.000)															
As measured by															
Consumer prices	321	310	306	305	305	305	307	307	306	305	305	304	303	303	302
Wholesale prices	322	324	323	322	324	329	333	336	334	335	336	336	336	335	335
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT															
Civilian labor force (1,000 workers)	1,792.0	1,803.0	1,813.4	1,797.5	1,801.9	1,827.9	1,851.8	1,868.0	1,893.5	1,896.8	1,904.1	1,905.3	1,902.2	1,910.5	1,904.9
Unemployment	200.0	160.0	147.2	149.3	164.5	167.9	178.7	169.5	175.5	192.3	200.9	192.5	184.9	181.6	186.6
Unemployment rate	11.2	8.9	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.1	9.3	10.1	10.6	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.8
Employment	1,592.0	1,643.0	1,666.2	1,648.2	1,637.4	1,660.0	1,673.1	1,698.5	1,718.0	1,704.5	1,703.2	1,712.8	1,717.3	1,728.9	1,718.3
Nonagricultural	1,387.7	1,422.4	1,440.6	1,439.9	1,428.6	1,432.7	1,428.3	1,443.8	1,444.5	1,443.9	1,446.5	1,436.6	1,442.1	1,451.1	1,452.4
Manufacturing	359.8	356.5	355.8	354.3	353.9	354.4	347.0	355.8	355.3	358.8	354.4	351.8	353.7	354.7	352.5
Durable goods	174.1	174.8	174.1	173.7	173.8	173.7	174.5	175.9	175.6	176.6	176.1	171.5	171.2	172.9	172.6
Lumber and wood products	29.6	29.2	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.1	28.6	29.0	28.6	29.2	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.0
Stone, clay, glass products	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9
Primary metals	26.6	26.5	25.9	25.9	26.0	25.1	25.1	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.2	24.1	23.8	23.8	23.6
Blast furn. and steel works	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.3	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5
Iron and steel foundries	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.3
Fabricated metals	22.8	22.7	22.5	22.1	22.0	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	22.4	22.6	22.1	22.6	22.6	22.3
Machinery (excl. electrical)	18.0	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.8	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.1	20.2	20.0	19.8
Electrical, electronic equip.	23.3	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.8	23.0	23.1	22.8	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.4
Transportation	25.4	26.6	27.6	27.4	27.8	28.2	27.9	27.9	28.1	27.7	26.4	25.8	25.9	27.5	27.8
Other durable goods	19.6	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.6	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.2	18.7	18.9	18.6	19.0	18.8
Nondurable goods	185.7	181.7	181.7	180.6	180.1	180.7	172.5	179.9	179.7	182.2	178.3	180.3	182.5	181.8	179.9
Food	28.0	28.9	29.6	29.5	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.8	30.2	30.5	30.4
Textile mill products	39.2	36.3	36.5	36.4	36.7	37.0	36.6	37.0	36.8	37.6	37.3	37.8	37.5	37.7	37.6
Apparel	55.6	52.7	52.1	51.2	50.5	50.9	43.0	49.9	50.6	51.7	50.7	51.5	51.4	50.4	48.9
Paper and allied products	21.4	21.6	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.0	21.5	19.2	19.3	21.4	21.2	21.2
Printing and publishing	11.3	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.7
Chemicals and allied products	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Rubber products	16.1	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.9
Other nondurable goods	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	1,027.9	1,065.9	1,084.8	1,085.6	1,074.7	1,078.3	1,081.3	1,088.0	1,089.2	1,085.1	1,092.1	1,084.8	1,088.4	1,096.4	1,099.9
Mining and quarrying	14.2	14.5	14.6	14.6	13.7	12.7	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.9	11.8
Bituminous coal mining	9.9	10.6	10.7	10.2	9.2	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2
Contract construction	64.8	71.1	74.2	73.1	70.7	69.0	69.9	70.8	71.7	72.2	74.4	74.5	73.5	73.3	73.0
Trans., comm., and utilities	72.1	72.7	72.4	72.6	71.9	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.4	71.0	72.2	72.1	71.5	71.7	70.9
Trade	291.3	303.2	308.5	313.9	307.3	306.2	307.2	309.9	311.3	312.8	316.2	317.3	318.2	319.3	322.2
Wholesale	73.7	76.1	76.9	76.9	76.4	76.9	76.6	76.9	76.8	76.3	77.4	77.0	77.1	77.4	76.9
Retail	217.6	227.1	231.6	237.0	230.9	229.3	230.6	233.0	234.5	236.5	238.8	240.3	241.1	241.9	245.3
Finance, insurance, real estate	62.8	65.7	66.5	67.1	67.1	67.4	68.0	68.4	68.9	69.7	70.4	70.4	70.2	70.1	70.2
Service and miscellaneous	229.4	241.4	243.8	243.6	243.0	244.4	246.2	247.8	247.3	247.3	247.7	247.1	249.1	248.7	248.8
Government	293.4	297.3	304.8	300.7	301.0	307.3	305.7	307.2	306.2	299.9	299.2	291.4	294.2	301.4	303.0
Federal	64.9	65.2	63.7	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.8	64.0	64.3	64.6	64.7	64.5	64.6	64.8
State and local	228.4	232.1	241.1	237.0	237.5	243.8	242.1	243.4	242.2	235.6	234.6	226.7	229.7	236.8	238.2

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1985		1986										
	1984	1985	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONT.															
Other employment activity															
State Employment Service *(number)*															
Job applications	212,083	233,117	16,976	14,252	23,564	17,409	18,856	18,320	21,126	21,816	26,404	21,803	21,515	20,703	15,432
Nonagricultural placements	97,761	94,808	6,365	5,359	6,225	5,648	6,392	6,721	6,820	2,155	21,350	10,926	7,657	7,584	5,503
Unemployment compensation															
Initial benefit claims *(number)*	435,832	420,689	26,116	40,641	67,431	28,573	32,598	34,409	33,108	26,902	47,267	27,762	24,819	27,962	26,918
Payments *($1,000)*	172,593	172,910	12,042	14,151	20,141	15,497	15,660	15,851	15,026	13,394	16,966	14,178	13,789	14,936	13,061
County data *(civilian labor force and unemployment rate)*															
Autauga	15,673	15,257	15,470	15,090	14,950	15,170	15,290	15,260	15,590	15,620	15,740	15,650	15,660	16,010	15,980
	9.6	8.7	8.8	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.5	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.7	7.6	8.2	9.3	9.5
Baldwin	35,529	37,577	37,920	37,710	37,660	38,070	38,400	38,650	39,170	39,080	39,670	39,140	38,630	38,760	39,050
	10.9	7.7	7.4	8.0	8.7	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.6	9.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.9
Barbour	12,220	11,513	11,690	11,460	11,250	11,340	11,620	11,640	11,880	11,860	11,840	12,030	12,250	12,100	12,030
	10.5	10.5	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.1	9.3	9.1	10.2	10.1	9.4	9.7	10.7	9.5	9.2
Bibb	6,238	6,880	6,710	6,690	6,790	6,990	6,960	7,060	7,250	7,500	7,460	7,460	7,470	7,550	7,470
	16.6	12.4	12.9	13.8	15.3	13.8	11.8	13.8	12.8	12.8	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.3	14.0
Blount	16,767	17,227	17,280	17,180	17,220	17,680	18,660	18,080	18,380	18,470	18,360	18,380	18,400	18,460	18,570
	11.0	6.9	5.9	5.6	6.5	7.6	10.6	6.9	7.9	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.4
Bullock	4,522	3,678	3,730	3,630	3,570	3,590	3,600	3,630	3,960	3,840	4,030	3,970	3,930	4,040	3,970
	14.5	16.4	15.8	18.4	18.1	17.2	15.9	14.6	20.0	17.2	20.0	19.0	16.5	16.5	18.1
Butler	9,798	9,076	8,970	8,850	8,680	8,830	9,000	9,320	9,460	9,530	9,170	9,500	9,420	9,530	9,610
	13.8	12.3	11.0	10.3	11.0	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.1	15.2	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.0	11.3
Calhoun	47,501	49,983	50,210	49,910	50,160	50,520	50,780	51,410	51,760	52,270	52,650	52,560	52,760	52,740	52,740
	11.3	8.9	7.6	7.8	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.4	10.1	10.4	9.7	10.0	9.6	9.6
Chambers	16,508	16,933	16,880	16,870	16,770	17,160	17,240	17,360	17,540	17,460	17,950	17,640	17,450	17,330	17,310
	9.3	8.8	7.5	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.0	7.1	8.0	8.9	12.2	9.4	9.1	8.1	7.8
Cherokee	11,663	7,963	7,790	7,530	7,610	7,670	7,700	7,880	8,190	8,070	7,950	8,040	8,020	7,960	7,870
	14.1	14.7	12.2	13.0	13.5	13.2	22.0	13.9	12.6	13.3	12.6	11.0	10.1	10.9	11.8
Chilton	16,185	15,129	15,260	15,020	15,320	15,350	15,420	15,690	15,990	16,000	16,070	16,000	16,090	16,470	16,270
	11.3	10.3	9.7	9.9	10.8	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.9	11.3	12.8
Choctaw	5,797	6,541	6,660	6,580	6,620	6,610	6,910	7,000	7,090	7,260	7,400	7,200	7,180	7,160	7,150
	16.2	14.6	12.0	11.4	12.1	12.4	19.7	16.0	16.3	17.9	18.8	15.3	13.7	13.5	16.5
Clarke	10,628	11,044	10,870	11,010	11,100	11,150	11,220	11,320	11,380	11,410	11,450	11,490	11,400	11,650	11,630
	14.3	9.9	9.5	10.7	10.5	10.4	15.7	11.0	10.4	11.0	10.6	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.8
Clay	7,574	6,397	6,370	6,290	6,390	6,270	6,570	6,790	6,690	6,540	6,440	6,540	6,430	6,480	6,400
	10.9	11.1	8.3	8.0	18.2	9.7	20.1	23.4	24.2	12.0	11.6	11.9	13.0	12.3	9.9
Cleburne	5,251	5,766	5,710	5,680	5,660	5,650	5,600	5,910	6,010	5,940	5,920	6,100	6,150	6,110	5,920
	10.2	9.1	6.3	7.2	7.2	6.4	10.2	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.5	9.1	14.8	8.1	6.6
Coffee	20,212	17,034	17,160	16,740	16,950	17,220	17,450	17,510	17,910	17,650	17,320	17,780	17,770	18,030	17,690
	8.4	7.2	7.5	7.4	8.1	7.9	8.3	7.9	7.7	8.4	8.3	7.8	9.3	10.4	10.0
Colbert	23,913	24,545	24,210	23,960	24,110	24,470	24,540	25,050	25,220	25,260	25,550	25,520	25,540	25,390	25,270
	16.4	13.1	11.6	11.6	13.4	13.1	11.9	12.8	12.2	13.8	14.9	14.1	14.0	12.8	13.2
Conecuh	7,214	6,309	6,220	6,160	6,380	6,480	6,800	6,690	6,820	6,750	6,320	6,460	6,460	6,580	6,640
	11.7	10.8	10.1	10.5	13.8	12.9	17.3	14.5	14.1	15.2	12.5	15.2	15.1	17.0	17.7
Coosa	5,600	4,620	4,830	4,810	4,810	4,850	4,920	4,770	4,840	4,780	4,770	4,850	4,940	4,980	4,970
	8.0	7.5	6.1	5.5	6.9	7.3	6.8	8.3	8.8	10.1	8.7	8.1	7.3	7.4	7.1
Covington	16,368	17,128	17,110	16,720	16,660	16,940	17,020	17,310	17,700	17,480	17,580	17,530	17,850	18,010	18,120
	9.9	9.7	8.4	8.2	9.8	10.1	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.1	10.4	9.9	11.5
Crenshaw	7,456	6,104	6,100	5,910	5,800	5,880	6,050	6,000	6,240	6,050	6,060	6,140	6,200	6,270	6,140
	11.0	9.1	8.1	8.6	8.8	8.4	13.7	8.0	7.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	7.8	7.9	9.3
Cullman	29,543	30,433	29,970	30,140	29,910	30,400	30,670	30,800	31,540	31,360	31,390	31,420	31,950	32,460	31,840
	11.5	9.6	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.6	9.4	8.8	8.3	9.4	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.8	10.0
Dale	22,733	19,531	19,590	19,330	19,500	19,910	20,150	20,450	20,750	20,730	20,820	20,870	21,040	21,310	21,120
	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.1	9.2	9.2	8.4	8.3	7.8	7.4
Dallas	23,135	22,316	22,570	22,370	22,430	22,530	22,790	22,880	23,410	23,510	23,540	23,520	23,380	23,500	23,410
	15.7	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.1	14.7	15.0	14.7	15.3	17.1	16.2	15.6	15.1	15.3	16.2
DeKalb	30,829	27,461	27,440	27,000	26,940	27,350	27,880	27,970	28,810	29,020	29,440	29,680	29,650	29,560	29,230
	10.8	10.4	8.7	9.1	10.5	10.4	10.6	9.0	9.1	10.1	10.5	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.7
Elmore	20,767	20,784	21,060	20,850	20,520	20,870	21,090	21,180	21,560	21,400	21,380	21,420	21,220	21,460	21,580
	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.4	7.3
Escambia	18,103	16,738	16,650	16,740	16,760	16,920	17,120	17,290	17,610	17,430	17,490	17,610	17,420	17,370	17,290
	12.1	9.9	8.8	10.3	9.9	10.0	14.0	11.2	11.2	11.6	11.3	10.1	10.0	10.3	11.2
Etowah	42,608	42,225	42,160	41,880	41,790	43,060	43,680	43,660	44,480	44,000	44,570	44,220	43,750	43,540	43,620
	13.5	10.3	9.0	9.1	10.1	14.8	16.3	12.9	14.3	13.1	13.7	12.0	11.5	11.1	11.8
Fayette	10,438	8,229	8,160	8,010	8,060	8,140	8,160	8,200	8,210	8,060	8,020	8,160	8,200	8,190	8,160
	9.5	14.3	12.6	13.0	13.6	12.9	13.5	14.2	12.9	13.1	13.8	13.5	13.8	13.1	12.7
Franklin	14,823	15,046	15,080	14,560	14,800	14,950	14,970	15,110	15,000	15,200	15,540	15,470	15,020	15,090	15,090
	18.6	13.7	13.3	13.2	15.2	14.9	14.2	12.7	11.5	13.2	16.6	13.9	12.6	12.3	12.3
Geneva	11,740	10,714	10,810	10,570	10,470	10,740	11,040	11,020	11,380	11,170	11,240	11,140	11,260	11,470	10,950
	8.2	9.5	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.7	10.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	7.7
Greene	4,763	3,841	3,730	3,630	3,620	3,760	3,950	3,810	3,890	3,870	3,940	3,990	4,030	4,050	4,040
	17.1	17.6	13.4	13.2	13.5	15.0	17.2	13.8	13.4	15.1	15.2	14.8	14.6	14.8	15.2
Hale	5,480	5,891	5,960	5,760	5,730	5,800	5,900	5,980	6,280	6,230	6,230	6,370	6,360	6,440	6,410
	17.1	11.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.3	10.1	9.5	10.6	11.0	9.8	11.5	9.5	8.9	10.9
Henry	7,294	6,748	6,910	6,720	6,670	6,790	6,840	6,780	6,890	6,820	6,740	6,780	7,030	7,010	6,840
	9.4	10.6	10.2	10.1	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.4	8.6	9.5	10.0	8.7	9.0	7.6	7.8
Houston	36,547	33,718	34,120	33,580	34,090	34,480	34,750	35,470	35,730	35,480	36,040	35,900	36,190	36,620	36,560
	9.0	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.7	8.9	9.4	10.4	9.1	9.0	8.4	8.6
Jackson	19,785	20,483	20,230	19,810	20,300	20,700	20,800	20,580	20,950	21,130	21,120	21,150	21,320	21,430	21,680
	16.8	12.3	11.7	13.0	15.9	16.1	17.7	12.7	12.4	14.7	15.4	13.9	13.0	12.1	16.6
Jefferson	303,502	312,343	314,720	314,200	312,760	317,270	322,760	327,950	330,520	332,560	335,200	336,870	337,020	337,360	336,860
	9.8	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.8	8.5	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.4
Lamar	9,346	8,808	8,810	8,670	8,630	8,760	8,830	8,900	9,010	9,020	9,220	9,010	9,130	9,080	9,070
	7.3	8.0	8.5	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.4	11.4	9.5	10.4	8.9	8.7

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1985		1986										
	1984	1985	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONT															
Lauderdale	35,599	36,158	36,050	35,820	35,670	36,560	36,680	36,840	37,510	37,740	37,340	37,300	37,420	37,620	37,210
	14.8	10.9	10.2	10.6	11.6	12.0	10.9	10.4	10.7	12.8	12.0	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.8
Lawrence	13,445	12,636	12,740	12,420	12,450	12,590	12,720	12,730	13,050	12,980	13,080	13,450	13,100	13,280	13,060
	15.1	12.7	13.4	14.0	15.2	15.0	14.2	14.0	12.4	13.5	13.9	15.4	12.7	13.4	14.1
Lee	38,473	37,752	37,980	37,330	37,300	38,180	38,240	38,460	38,660	38,000	38,130	37,580	37,390	37,740	37,910
	6.6	7.0	6.6	7.7	7.3	8.6	7.0	6.9	6.9	8.2	9.9	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.1
Limestone	20,225	27,043	28,590	27,990	28,300	28,700	29,070	29,410	29,860	29,590	29,540	29,440	30,120	30,290	30,050
	10.8	7.1	6.8	7.0	8.3	9.2	9.2	8.4	8.4	9.2	9.5	11.4	7.6	8.1	8.1
Lowndes	5,096	4,636	4,640	4,530	4,360	4,420	4,530	4,540	4,660	4,700	4,800	4,960	5,010	5,010	5,000
	18.3	14.1	10.3	10.4	11.5	12.1	12.3	13.7	14.2	18.0	17.1	17.9	15.6	15.6	16.3
Macon	8,147	10,453	10,490	10,330	10,340	10,420	10,490	10,590	10,800	10,560	10,720	10,680	10,570	10,740	10,560
	11.1	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.1	9.1	10.2	10.1	9.4	8.4	9.5	8.8
Madison	117,779	117,762	119,830	119,020	119,030	120,730	122,630	123,790	125,440	127,470	126,890	126,560	127,180	127,530	127,620
	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.4	7.9	7.7	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.5
Marengo	9,722	9,934	9,820	9,690	9,600	9,750	10,140	9,960	10,110	10,120	10,300	10,180	10,080	10,170	10,040
	14.2	10.6	9.4	9.2	10.0	9.7	15.5	10.2	9.7	10.6	13.6	10.4	9.5	9.6	10.5
Marion	13,584	15,278	15,470	15,420	15,560	15,550	15,640	15,810	16,040	16,030	16,440	16,310	16,270	16,330	16,310
	14.9	13.8	12.7	13.0	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.9	11.8	12.9	16.7	14.7	14.8	14.0	15.3
Marshall	33,047	35,615	35,770	35,260	35,560	36,110	37,050	36,980	37,500	37,870	38,190	37,440	37,600	37,490	37,570
	12.6	8.7	7.4	7.9	11.7	10.1	16.3	10.2	10.4	12.0	14.2	11.1	10.6	10.2	11.2
Mobile	164,727	166,738	167,630	166,330	166,590	169,200	171,160	172,670	175,480	176,290	176,720	176,820	174,160	174,160	173,890
	12.7	9.4	8.8	9.1	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.7	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.9
Monroe	11,138	9,085	9,060	9,000	8,920	8,970	10,200	9,300	9,330	9,190	9,280	9,510	9,510	9,550	9,610
	15.9	13.5	11.5	12.7	12.8	12.0	27.8	13.7	11.7	11.5	10.9	10.1	9.4	10.4	13.1
Montgomery	96,607	91,901	92,390	91,850	91,340	93,020	93,800	94,610	96,370	96,130	96,050	96,040	95,560	96,730	96,560
	8.8	7.2	6.5	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.3
Morgan	38,872	43,368	43,580	43,290	43,710	44,010	44,620	45,070	45,620	46,080	46,220	46,640	45,540	45,830	45,550
	11.5	8.1	7.9	7.9	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.7	10.1	10.8	11.9	9.9	10.0	9.9
Perry	5,820	5,336	5,410	5,260	5,170	5,110	5,250	5,230	5,500	5,390	5,450	5,530	5,490	5,590	5,600
	13.3	13.2	14.4	18.7	14.5	9.1	11.0	9.6	11.7	12.3	12.7	12.9	10.7	10.5	15.8
Pickens	7,085	6,965	7,080	6,770	6,730	6,900	6,950	7,070	7,420	7,230	7,350	7,540	7,580	7,790	7,610
	15.9	15.2	13.5	13.4	13.5	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.3	15.0	15.7	16.6	14.3	15.7	15.9
Pike	13,562	11,773	12,110	11,300	11,780	11,970	12,090	12,160	12,460	12,400	12,200	12,320	12,460	12,660	12,380
	10.1	8.0	7.1	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.9	9.9	9.8	7.8	8.8	9.0
Randolph	8,792	8,865	9,140	9,050	9,010	9,130	9,190	9,300	9,320	9,120	9,060	9,510	9,260	9,350	9,470
	14.9	9.6	7.3	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.3	7.5	11.4	10.4	10.0	12.9	10.8	9.6	8.6
Russell	19,293	20,634	20,620	20,940	20,890	20,860	21,030	21,020	21,000	21,120	21,110	21,260	21,100	21,300	21,240
	12.8	10.5	9.6	10.8	11.0	10.0	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.0	9.5	10.7	10.4
St. Clair	19,403	20,691	20,630	20,500	20,640	21,040	21,300	21,380	21,710	22,030	22,250	36,020	36,120	37,080	36,370
	11.5	8.1	6.5	6.2	7.5	7.9	7.3	6.7	7.5	8.9	9.9	6.8	6.7	8.6	7.1
Shelby	31,912	34,261	34,330	34,190	34,440	34,870	35,010	35,550	35,940	36,230	36,240	21,720	21,790	21,860	21,790
	10.3	7.0	5.9	5.7	7.1	6.9	5.5	5.9	6.4	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.4
Sumter	7,249	6,147	6,150	5,830	5,950	6,020	6,140	6,240	6,400	6,460	6,490	6,410	6,250	6,230	6,160
	11.6	13.7	15.4	14.5	18.3	19.3	21.4	21.1	21.1	26.3	25.5	22.8	18.4	18.1	18.3
Talladega	31,153	31,537	31,000	30,890	30,970	31,380	31,750	32,180	32,610	32,850	33,210	33,370	33,140	33,060	32,770
	15.7	13.1	11.0	10.4	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.3	12.6	13.7	13.1	13.0	12.4	12.2
Tallapoosa	17,304	18,258	18,420	18,220	18,280	18,640	18,490	18,800	19,250	19,600	19,770	19,910	19,620	19,620	19,620
	9.4	8.2	7.1	7.4	8.3	7.9	7.1	6.5	7.5	8.8	9.5	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.0
Tuscaloosa	58,145	64,346	65,860	65,500	65,720	66,900	67,470	68,410	68,810	67,440	67,310	68,770	70,010	70,140	70,100
	9.6	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.3	7.6	7.2	7.5
Walker	32,554	33,097	32,880	32,870	34,990	35,650	35,880	36,370	36,440	36,990	37,030	35,410	35,100	34,840	35,270
	13.3	9.9	8.0	8.3	14.4	14.8	13.8	13.9	13.6	15.0	15.1	11.4	10.3	9.0	10.3
Washington	6,491	5,855	5,820	5,810	5,990	5,910	6,100	6,050	6,160	6,270	6,260	6,010	6,060	6,080	6,080
	18.0	14.9	14.1	15.9	17.2	15.6	18.8	16.8	17.1	20.0	20.8	17.1	16.6	15.8	16.8
Wilcox	5,475	4,391	4,340	4,240	4,210	4,270	4,350	4,400	4,510	4,560	4,480	4,440	4,320	4,410	4,370
	15.3	16.4	15.9	15.5	15.8	15.7	16.3	16.8	16.7	19.2	19.1	17.6	16.2	15.7	16.5
Winston	9,264	10,488	10,510	10,240	10,630	10,710	10,740	10,700	10,580	10,550	10,580	10,620	10,480	10,460	10,560
	19.6	17.1	19.5	20.7	24.1	24.1	22.9	21.3	18.4	19.0	19.1	19.2	16.8	16.1	20.0
TRADE															
Foreign, through Port of Mobile															
Imports															
Value *($1,000)*	726,362	774,985	43,648	53,389	58,252	70,563	62,021	54,570	62,809	52,912	58,464	62,420	57,283	65,322	
Shipping weight *(1,000,000 lbs.)*	9,484	13,402	1,056	816	984	1,427	1,232	1,304	1,216	1,549	1,045	1,459	916	961	
Exports															
Value *($1,000)*	622,948	602,564	77,169	96,664	77,115	82,535	77,691	42,428	40,520	46,923	33,052	44,144	45,337	70,123	
Shipping weight *(1,000,000 lbs.)*	21,911	22,799	1,833	2,074	2,588	2,214	1,620	2,171	1,452	1,632	1,725	1,399	1,807	1,541	
Shipments by water, Port of Mobile[7] *(1,000 tons)*	38,792	38,242	3,126	3,344	3,557	3,634	2,937	2,709	3,415	3,262	2,934	2,691	3,307	3,122	3,746
Domestic															
Electric energy consumption, non-industrial purposes *(1,000,000 kwh)*	24,284	25,020	1,776	2,013	2,461	2,074	1,838	1,716	1,792	2,273	2,820	2,980	2,608	2,307	1,808
Gasoline sales[8] *(1,000 gallons)*	1,905,267	1,881,466	150,060	162,477	159,132	142,757	163,267	176,844	173,243	168,489	181,501	173,549	162,511	173,172	
New passenger car registrations[9] *(number)*	141,896	153,540	10,948	11,634	12,531	11,912	12,333	12,818	13,221	14,427	15,309	13,908	19,150	11,691	10,048
Taxable retail sales by kind of business, state totals[10] *($1,000,000)*															
Food	3,630	3,402													
General stores with food and gas	173	258													
General merchandise	2,379	2,329													
Apparel	566	633													
Furniture, furnishings, etc	542	679													
Automotive	3,079	3,272													
Gasoline service stations	294	262													
Lumber and building materials	888	1,153													
Hardware and farm implements	422	264													
Eating places	1,284	1,312													
Drug stores	264	266													
All other retail	2,151	1,826													
Total sales by retail concerns	15,671	15,655													
Nonretail & unclassified concerns	2,612	3,870													
Total all sales at retail	18,284	19,525	1,623	1,933	1,529	1,441	1,430	1,740	1,835	1,710	1,765	1,741	1,888	1,797	

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1985		1986									
	1984	1985	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
TRADE CONTINUED															
Taxable retail sales, Metropolitan Statistical Areas and counties[19] ($1,000)															
MSAs															
Anniston	507,037	548,535	47,949	57,797	43,027	41,428	47,696	50,225	53,484	50,141	51,897	57,967	55,550	51,909	
Birmingham	5,020,295	5,372,797	449,206	530,835	428,225	409,891	443,444	481,249	502,577	464,075	478,925	537,480	540,750	509,297	
Dothan	641,532	667,274	53,015	65,796	51,738	50,433	51,367	57,776	61,678	56,302	57,464	58,037	59,201	56,794	
Florence	611,592	649,060	55,201	67,200	50,230	46,882	50,911	56,319	58,710	56,291	57,222	60,319	61,333	55,608	
Gadsden	458,793	475,794	39,536	45,943	35,773	34,256	38,737	45,006	44,603	41,865	45,712	46,544	47,613	43,320	
Huntsville	1,047,074	1,167,841	97,849	116,366	92,682	86,560	89,169	99,111	104,349	98,002	102,183	107,759	108,141	105,873	
Mobile	2,079,628	2,193,958	175,991	212,496	174,432	159,268	169,118	194,536	207,480	197,813	203,115	206,404	200,999	186,214	
Montgomery	1,427,914	1,519,268	122,689	153,332	116,361	114,287	122,279	135,193	142,416	132,896	138,377	138,636	146,273	137,753	
Tuscaloosa	630,169	677,217	57,549	68,010	55,221	50,920	54,541	60,685	60,874	58,510	60,224	67,910	65,704	65,679	
Counties															
Autauga	96,681	105,954	8,148	9,762	8,808	8,120	9,158	9,362	9,196	8,837	10,438	11,418	12,707	11,331	
Baldwin	343,603	356,776	26,301	30,322	25,775	25,487	27,540	32,162	34,795	34,535	37,009	33,631	29,563	27,299	
Barbour	71,569	75,360	6,132	7,551	5,825	5,782	5,906	6,467	7,632	7,024	7,209	6,851	6,680	6,754	
Bibb	41,388	44,116	3,906	4,429	3,478	3,446	3,844	4,028	4,426	4,362	4,275	4,403	4,223	4,311	
Blount	88,957	100,669	8,727	9,208	7,992	7,113	7,528	8,305	8,924	8,336	8,078	8,992	8,755	8,839	
Bullock	26,076	25,663	2,098	2,798	2,345	2,096	2,034	1,986	1,999	2,038	2,105	2,193	1,957	1,931	
Butler	65,540	63,167	5,100	5,973	5,109	4,688	5,019	5,413	5,394	5,335	5,708	5,227	4,884	5,579	
Calhoun	507,735	548,535	47,949	57,797	43,027	41,428	47,696	50,225	53,484	50,141	51,897	57,967	55,550	51,909	
Chambers	106,969	109,358	8,971	10,255	8,643	8,422	9,449	10,138	10,372	9,524	9,953	10,156	9,015	9,402	
Cherokee	47,882	50,330	3,937	4,139	4,286	3,674	3,486	4,763	4,555	4,484	4,267	4,495	4,333	3,971	
Chilton	99,835	109,592	9,304	10,471	8,412	8,460	8,808	9,565	10,734	9,785	11,266	10,482	9,747	9,231	
Choctaw	36,627	38,888	3,298	3,695	3,243	2,743	2,804	3,068	3,189	2,817	3,043	3,161	2,662	2,931	
Clarke	98,413	107,255	8,773	10,614	8,693	7,698	8,610	9,377	10,236	9,634	8,837	8,889	8,912	8,407	
Clay	26,354	26,980	2,117	2,470	2,354	2,129	2,123	2,397	2,477	2,344	2,566	2,607	3,015	2,518	
Cleburne	22,197	23,638	1,661	1,723	1,669	1,725	1,777	1,956	2,266	1,992	2,169	2,048	2,569	2,135	
Coffee	186,084	193,015	16,728	18,537	14,996	13,978	14,949	17,242	19,648	16,958	17,267	17,407	18,383	14,876	
Colbert	249,862	251,472	20,258	23,399	19,130	17,969	19,404	21,979	21,913	21,464	22,211	22,004	23,705	20,807	
Conecuh	37,496	36,959	3,261	3,539	2,704	2,548	2,569	2,815	3,101	2,632	2,953	2,830	2,561	2,636	
Coosa	8,919	10,205	813	914	807	685	781	863	879	1,126	832	775	764	762	
Covington	137,484	137,974	11,207	12,619	10,775	10,174	11,293	11,983	12,501	12,094	12,757	12,130	12,385	10,612	
Crenshaw	30,957	35,535	2,787	3,241	2,857	2,446	3,018	3,073	3,578	3,181	3,088	3,709	3,580	3,657	
Cullman	237,485	251,554	20,905	22,950	18,737	17,763	19,838	23,444	24,517	21,250	23,230	25,553	24,791	24,000	
Dale	104,884	114,605	9,706	11,415	8,566	8,555	8,324	10,105	10,880	9,924	10,119	10,130	10,231	8,976	
Dallas	198,889	208,021	17,298	20,010	15,916	14,867	16,431	17,573	18,623	17,242	17,875	18,467	17,745	16,852	
DeKalb	180,255	190,558	15,110	17,503	14,359	13,800	13,911	16,158	17,773	18,920	16,543	18,066	19,179	17,798	
Elmore	102,062	107,962	8,280	9,420	8,450	8,461	9,148	9,533	10,059	9,757	9,577	9,242	9,465	8,536	
Escambia	141,719	143,326	11,201	14,049	10,713	10,062	10,708	12,169	12,477	11,122	12,309	12,050	12,550	11,131	
Etowah	459,564	475,794	39,536	45,943	35,773	34,256	38,737	45,006	44,603	41,865	45,712	46,544	47,613	43,320	
Fayette	64,900	63,273	4,773	5,278	5,251	5,216	4,424	5,716	6,302	5,941	5,445	5,937	5,968	5,019	
Franklin	99,500	105,794	8,336	9,076	7,710	6,990	7,803	7,943	8,489	7,953	8,480	8,746	8,307	8,010	
Geneva	144,806	145,561	11,692	12,895	11,566	10,772	11,230	12,140	12,204	12,155	11,822	11,778	11,883	11,335	
Greene	18,302	16,901	1,348	1,438	1,363	1,391	1,461	1,529	1,661	1,584	1,523	1,602	1,667	1,294	
Hale	31,283	31,999	2,466	2,703	2,482	2,472	2,503	2,762	2,979	2,766	2,862	2,863	2,962	2,531	
Henry	35,719	38,584	3,293	3,515	3,051	2,706	2,583	3,253	3,113	3,417	3,072	3,464	2,929	2,746	
Houston	538,668	552,669	43,309	54,381	43,172	41,878	43,043	47,671	50,798	46,378	47,345	47,907	48,970	47,818	
Jackson	136,557	146,740	11,877	13,512	10,784	10,039	11,157	13,102	13,477	12,945	13,633	14,145	13,990	13,206	
Jefferson	4,275,224	4,532,918	378,340	453,241	361,222	344,870	373,195	402,120	420,362	388,303	399,822	446,144	451,984	423,644	
Lamar	37,962	37,832	3,118	3,536	3,174	2,941	2,627	3,115	3,704	3,385	3,455	3,581	2,978	3,428	
Lauderdale	362,832	397,588	34,943	43,801	31,100	28,913	31,507	34,347	36,797	34,827	35,011	38,315	37,628	34,801	
Lawrence	51,727	57,998	5,111	6,034	4,323	4,066	4,519	4,580	5,110	4,667	5,256	5,301	4,769	4,965	
Lee	346,847	373,890	33,351	38,733	29,770	26,768	30,479	32,525	35,333	31,187	31,838	31,686	35,367	32,703	
Limestone	161,430	177,907	13,833	16,893	14,132	13,155	14,016	15,480	16,225	15,122	16,321	17,471	17,241	16,693	
Lowndes	16,849	21,624	1,714	2,245	1,587	1,677	1,745	1,816	1,971	1,960	1,925	1,917	2,064	1,681	
Macon	45,109	44,382	3,476	3,832	4,002	3,640	3,544	4,209	4,631	3,872	3,909	4,044	4,409	4,096	
Madison	1,048,678	1,167,841	97,849	116,366	92,682	86,560	89,169	99,111	104,349	98,002	102,183	107,759	108,141	105,873	
Marengo	69,037	77,283	6,486	8,016	6,319	5,874	6,191	6,508	6,688	6,139	6,453	6,616	6,567	6,309	
Marion	95,238	104,158	9,045	10,492	8,719	7,998	8,184	8,792	9,737	9,181	9,058	9,343	8,910	8,595	
Marshall	339,190	383,586	32,462	35,701	28,695	27,933	31,283	33,933	37,628	34,294	36,135	37,454	37,186	35,221	
Mobile	1,756,156	1,837,182	149,690	182,174	148,657	133,781	140,958	162,374	172,685	163,278	166,106	172,773	171,436	158,915	
Monroe	102,682	105,944	11,145	12,111	6,014	5,781	5,314	6,323	6,775	6,630	6,756	7,253	6,511	5,925	
Montgomery	1,230,750	1,305,352	106,261	134,150	99,103	97,706	110,673	116,298	123,161	114,304	118,362	117,976	124,101	117,886	
Morgan	452,269	519,236	45,488	50,125	40,092	37,813	42,693	46,783	49,599	45,996	47,987	50,729	50,757	48,735	
Perry	25,100	24,057	1,915	2,169	1,873	1,844	1,914	2,161	2,106	1,975	2,091	2,226	2,225	2,052	
Pickens	41,328	42,094	3,359	3,705	3,308	3,190	3,143	4,282	4,422	3,822	3,871	4,032	3,895	3,626	
Pike	90,620	99,101	7,957	9,827	8,515	7,648	8,183	9,523	9,721	8,568	8,970	9,598	9,417	8,407	
Randolph	57,856	59,282	4,822	5,639	5,228	4,347	4,428	4,553	4,866	4,164	4,624	5,014	5,122	4,720	
Russell	121,339	123,155	9,862	11,919	9,223	8,722	9,497	11,594	11,552	10,809	11,122	10,903	9,633	10,381	
St. Clair	121,064	137,189	10,752	12,002	10,700	10,845	12,253	13,649	14,568	13,528	13,145	14,958	14,338	12,548	
Shelby	253,238	275,738	23,700	25,578	22,928	21,918	23,986	27,424	27,792	26,617	27,450	31,417	29,860	29,911	
Sumter	30,863	30,584	2,731	3,043	2,402	2,098	2,327	2,630	2,636	2,400	2,560	2,617	2,414	2,514	
Talladega	239,617	258,235	20,630	25,126	20,237	18,858	19,628	23,376	26,914	22,656	25,222	25,557	24,585	25,011	
Tallapoosa	127,374	134,033	11,389	12,632	10,381	10,700	10,281	12,532	13,316	12,764	13,093	13,317	11,834	11,701	
Tuscaloosa	631,255	677,217	57,549	68,010	55,221	50,920	54,541	60,685	60,874	58,510	60,224	67,910	65,704	65,679	
Walker	291,301	326,283	27,687	30,806	25,383	25,145	26,482	29,751	30,931	27,291	30,430	35,969	35,813	34,355	
Washington	21,658	20,665	1,622	1,556	1,642	1,533	1,241	1,693	1,867	1,724	1,990	1,968	2,184	1,663	
Wilcox	27,993	25,919	2,188	2,323	2,075	1,839	1,796	2,105	2,242	1,910	2,260	2,148	2,004	1,995	
Winston	71,276	80,242	7,058	7,581	6,217	5,673	6,173	7,210	7,675	6,766	7,455	7,488	6,883	7,027	
Statewide[19]	971,276	1,077,662	97,083	132,649	86,116	80,037	93,652	106,658	114,179	111,905	115,343	139,388	127,952	133,241	

NOTE: Throughout this table, details do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

[1]Estimated total for calendar month based on adjustment of weekly data.

[2]Individual months may not add to annual totals due to late revisions in annual data.

[3]These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of Dodge/DRI Construction and Real Estate Information Service.

[4]End-of-month balance.

[5]Beginning January 1978, the Consumer Price Index consists of "All Urban Consumers." Prior to that date, it included only "Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers." Historical data will not be available due to the change in coverage. No "Energy" data are available prior to 1978, and "Housing" data prior to January 1978 are not comparable to the new "Housing" series due to a change in definition.

[6]Civilian labor force, unemployment, and total employment are adjusted by place of residence, and total nonagricultural employment and its components are by place of work. All monthly data are adjusted to a March benchmark of the previous year.

[7]Includes both inbound and outbound shipments by water moving through private facilities as well as through the Alabama State Docks; excludes tonnage for military installations.

[8]Gross gallons of gasoline as reported by wholesale distributors.

[9]These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of R.L. Polk and Company.

[10]Retail sales data represent sales at retail which are subject to sales tax as reported to the Alabama Department of Revenue under the definition of the Alabama Sales Tax Law. Total sales figures include taxable sales at retail by wholesalers and other nonretail firms as well as retail concerns. Sales at retail thus defined should not be confused with all sales (including nonretail sales) by retail concerns as reported in the Census of Retail Trade. Monthly sales figures are preliminary and subject to revision on a continuing basis. Sales figures for the two latest months are normally low because they do not yet include data from late reporters. Retail sales historical data prior to 1984 are not available for the new series. The "Statewide" category in the "County" section provides sales figures which are not attributable to individual counties; it does not represent a state total.

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